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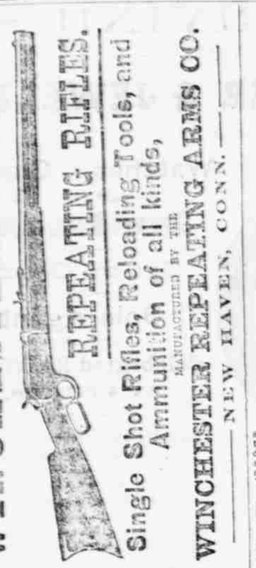

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IN HAPPINESS AGAIN.

"But the child will be wet through—quite wet through!"

The cry came from the village schoolmistress, who was standing in her open doorway.

She was beckoning and calling to the nurse who was hurrying past with the little lady of the hall bundled in her arms.

The school-mistress was right. The rain was pelting down in a genuine wintry fashion, with no trifling about it. It evidently meant business, and as the business it had in hand was the thorough drenching of the two hurrying figures, Nurse Norah was not sorry to hear herself hailed.

"Indade, thin, an' its true for you," she said. "An' if ye'd be aither lettin' the little lady wait here a bit wid yez, till I'd be comin for her in the carriage. 'Tis little Miss Lilias from the hall. But she's that shy wid strangers, bless her heart!"

The school-mistress was holding out her arms to the child, who straightway contradicted Nurse Norah by putting out her arms in turn, to be taken.

Perhaps Miss Patience's rather tremulous smile was the magnet; perhaps the gay woodfire crackling away in the wide hearth. At all events the baby was laughing, when Miss Patience carried her in out of the cold and wet, and shut out the dismal afternoon, and sat down with her in the big armchair before the dancing flames.

"It's like Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf," Lilias remarked presently, in her baby voice, with a nod at her scarlet cloak drying before the fire; and then looking up into Miss Patience's face, as she sat on her lap, "Gran'mamma, what great eyes you've got! What makes them so big and so queer? Norah hasn't got them. I want Norah."

She had put up her lip with a pitiful expression of distress, staring at the great blue glasses Miss Patience always wore.

Miss Patience promptly took them off. Such a soft pair of brown eyes smiled down at the little one that it was no wonder she smiled back. More especially as the two pairs of brown eyes were so wonderfully alike that each seemed to be the reflection of the other.

But the small critic had not finished yet.

"You've got a cap like Norah. Only it isn't like Norah's; it's so big and ugly. I wonder if you've got red hair under it like Norah, too?"

Miss Patience's unsteady white hands went up and put aside the cap. Off with it came a frontlet of grizzled hair.

But that which shone on Miss Patience's own head was certainly not red like Norah's, but of spun yellow gold.

During little Miss Lilias pulled it down over Miss Patience's shoulders, and fell to matching it with her own sunny curls.

"It's most like them. Papa says it's a little bit of of sunshine got all tangled up in my curls. I think it is really sunshine, don't you know?—for it hurts papa's eyes sometimes till the tears come into them—just like when you look up at the sun, don't you know?"

It must have hurt Miss Patience's too; her eyes have filled up suddenly.

She kissed the little head down on her breast.

"And what does mamma say about the sunshiny curls—eh, little Lilias?"

"Mamma? But I haven't got any mamma!" the child said wistfully. "Why haven't I got any mamma? I want one. All the other little girls have got one. I asked Norah why I hadn't got one the other day."

"And what did Norah say?"

The question was rather indistinct: Miss Patience's lips were pressed among the shining curls.

"Oh, Norah said may be papa'd bring me a new mamma some day. But when I asked papa, he just put me down off his knee, and went away, and forgot to tell me if he would. Do you think he will, some time?"

"No, no; not that, my Lily-bell—not that! And you have your father, my darling. You can do very well without mamma. Mammas are not always good: they don't always deserve to have a Lily-bell like my darling."

She was kissing the girl's bright hair over and over. Her voice had the sound of tears in it.

The child's brown eyes stared wonderingly into the fire, as if she were thinking.

"Nobody ever calls me Lily-bell but papa," she announced presently. "Do you think, if I ever got a mamma, she'd call me Lily-bell, too? Miss Patience, I think—don't you think you could come and be my mamma?"

Miss Patience's two hands were over her face; the child was pulling softly at them.

"Because," she said, "I think you'd be a very pretty mamma, without that ugly cap and those big ugly eyes, you know, and that queer hair. Oh, Miss Patience, Miss Patience, you're crying! But that'd never do for a mamma. Now would it, papa?"

Nobody had heard him come in, but there he was.

Lilias took his presence as a matter of course.

"Now would it, papa?" she said again insistently.

Mr. Ferguson came forward.

"I beg your pardon for entering without knocking," he was saying to Miss Patience, whose back was towards him. "But I never supposed the school-room was occupied at this hour. I suppose the heavy rain drowned my step. It came pelting down so, just as I was passing, that I was glad of any refuge. And then I heard the voice of my little chatter-box here——"

He broke off, for he was now standing on the hearth, facing the school-mistress.

Miss Patience had made one hurried effort to reach out after her discarded cap and glasses, which she knew, when she laid them off, that she could easily adjust at the first sound of the approaching wheels of the hall carriage.

But cap and front had slipped to the hearth-rug. Mr. Ferguson had set his foot inadvertantly upon them.

Feeling something under foot, and seeing that the little schoolmistress made him no manner of answer, but kept her face bowed on Lilia's curls, he stooped, and in some amazement picked up the grizzled front.

Certainly he did not know what to do with it. He looked askance at the school-mistress's bowed head. Or was the shining head hers, or was it Lilias's? They both glittered alike, with their wealth of golden hair, there in the firelight.

He let that grizzled front fall out of his hand. He forgot all about it in looking on that little schoolmistress.

"Bell!" he said very low; "Bell!"

"Are you mean Lilly-bell, papa?" asked the child.

He did not even hear her.

"Bell!" he said again.

This time the little schoolmistress lifted her gleaming head. She looked up at him with eyes wild with pain. Her arm tightened about the child.

"Yes," she said hoarsely. "I know I will have to go away. I know I was mad to come here. I was mad—wild and mad for a glimpse of the child. But I will go away."

He came a step nearer to her.

"Bell, before you go away the second time I demand to know why you went the first."

All the color flew back to her pale face.

"You can ask me that!" she said between her set teeth. "You!"

"I, who have the right to know why my wife deserts me and her child."

She pressed her eager kisses on the child's hair, the child who sat and played with the great blue spectacles on her lap, not heeding anything of the low and thrilling voices around her.

"I left the child," she answered him, "because I knew I could leave her at least with you. And it was better for her; she would be quite happy, she would forget. And——Harold, do you think I did not care, that it would be better and happier for you to have Lily-bell's little innocent life in your keeping?"

She held up her left hand ringless, in the fire-light.

"That night I found I had no right to wear your wedding-ring——"

"Bell! Are you mad?"

"That night"—she went on, trying to steady her trembling lips—"that night that other woman came and told you to your face that she was Harold Ferguson's wife, flaunting her marriage-certificate before you and daring you to prove she lied——"

"Bell! And I was so sure you had not seen her!"

The poor thing hid her working-face in the child's curls.

"Am I you could condemn me so utterly?" he said; "without a word, without giving me a chance——"

"What could be the good of that—or of this?" she answered brokenly. "You never denied that marriage certificate; I could see as much in your stricken face, before I crept out at the library window on the terrace, where I had fallen asleep among the curtains, when you and she came in there. Oh, I never thought you meant it, Harold! No doubt you had married her long before, when you were so young you hardly knew what you were doing—and you thought the woman was dead. No doubt it was all her fault, the—the mistake; she looked a cruel and a wicked woman. But what else could I do than just to creep away? —to die, I thought. But misery does not kill!" she cried out with a bitter laugh.

"Bell, did you never hear I had a brother?"

"A brother? Never."

"A brother who had fled the country for the crime of forgery? It is no wonder you never heard it. My proud old father would never let his name be mentioned in connection with me when we moved to this distant part of the country, and built up our fortunes anew—here, where no one had ever heard of the crime and shame of Harry Ferguson."

"Harry—Ferguson?"

Her voice died in a gasp.

"Ah, now you see how you misunderstood the name on that certificate, and how it was a thunderbolt to me."

There was one long, long moment of dead silence.

Then Bell Ferguson put her child from her lap and fell down on her knees, her clasped hands raised, her pale face wet.

"Go, Lily-bell—ask papa if it is too late, indeed—if he could let me come and be your mamma?"

* * *

And so when Norah presently arrived with the carriage from the hall, it bore back not that little lady only, but also, as Lilias triumphantly announced, that new mamma whom Norah had said papa would be sure to give her one of those bright days.

The Origin of Ear-rings.

According to the Moslem creed the reason why every Mohammedan lady considers it her duty to wear ear-rings is attributed to the following curious legend: Sarah, tradition tells us, was so jealous of the preference shown by Abraham for Hagar that she took a solemn vow that she would give her a no rest until she had mutilated the fair face of her hated rival and bondmaid. Abraham, who had knowledge of his wife's intention, did his utmost to pacify his embittered spouse, but long in vain. At length, however, she relented and decided to forgo her plan of revenge. But how was she to fulfill the terms of the vow she had uttered in her anger? After much reflection she saw her way out of the difficulty. Instead of disfiguring the lovely features of her bondmaid, she contented herself with boring a hole in each of the rosy lobes of her ears. The legend does not inform us whether Abraham afterward felt it incumbent upon him to mitigate the smart of these little wounds by the gift of a costly pair of ear-rings, or whether Hagar procured the trinkets for herself. The fact remains, however, that the Turkish women, all of whom wear ear-rings from their seventh year, derive the use of these jewels from Hagar, who is held in veneration as the mother of Ishmael the founder of their race.

Etiquette of Weddings.

In former years, social etiquette demanded that weddings should take place in the forenoon, and the bride was obliged to wear a white dress; but the sensible plan of afternoon weddings has caused a great reform in all these things often a bride is married in her travelling dress; and though white is, of course and with reason, still considered the most appropriate for the bridal costume, the dress is always made high to the throat, and with the sleeves reaching below the elbows, and the bride does not, therefore, run the risk of catching a severe cold on her wedding-day. The bridesmaids, too, are now allowed a choice, not only of material, but of color for their costumes; and velvet and plush, and even fur, enter largely, during cold weather, into the attire worn by the bride's bevy of fair attendants. Black is no longer condemned at weddings; often black velvet is worn by the bride's mother, and even by younger members of the bridal party. It is sometimes inconvenient to procure a colored dress just when an invitation comes to a wedding, and many a black costume may be made sufficiently bright-looking and pretty by the addition of lace, or some touches of color, such as the introduction of ribbons and bows.

Pencilling Her Eyebrows.

More than one woman, well known in society, persists in pencilling her eyebrows with India ink. The fashion might be condoned if it were an improvement, but not one woman in ten can practice it without making herself ridiculous. The other day I met at a reception a lady who is the mother of grown children. She had evidently made up in a hurry or in a room insufficiently lighted, for one eyebrow was half an inch higher, more arched and longer than the other. It gave this otherwise dignified female the appearance of a diabolical wink with one eye, which, to say the least, was grotesque.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.

—The right of private judgment is absolute in every American citizen.

—To him nothing is possible who is always dreaming of his past possibilities.

—There are no greater prudes than those women who have some secret to hide.

—God has placed the genius of women in their hearts; because the works of this genius are always works of love.

—In the great majority of things, habit is a greater plague than ever afflicted Egypt; in religious character it is a grand felicity.

—Happiness is a blessing often missed by those who run after pleasure, and generally found by those who suffer pleasure to run after them.

—Every event that a man would master must be mounted on the run, and no man ever caught the reins of a thought except as it galloped by him.

—Love is not altogether a delirium, yet it has many points in common therewith. I call it rather a discerning of the infinite in the finite, of the idea made real.

—Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a lie than the will can choose an apparent evil.

—True love is eternal, infinite, and always like itself; it is equal and pure, without violent demonstrations; it is seen with white hairs, and is always young in the heart.

—Good listeners, whether at the table or elsewhere are as indispensible as good talkers, for the zest of the story leaves the life of its success more to the ear of the listener than to the narrator.

—If we were all less disposed to criticize and more ready to take on trust, we should get on a vast deal better than we do now, to allow for differences would be the best way to come into harmony of line.

—Christians are like the several flowers in the garden, that have each of them the dew of heaven, which being shaken with the wind, they let fall at each other's roots, whereby they are jointly nourished, and become nourishers of each other.

—There are souls in the world which have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them where they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like cits of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart; it seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine.

—Manners are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law touches us but here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex and soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady unison, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals; they destroy them.

—As the pleasure the ear finds in rhyme is said to arise from its recurrence at measured periods from the gratified expectation that at certain intervals certain effects will be repeated, so it is in life; the recurrence of the things that are the same or similar, the content in the fulfilment of expectations so familiar and so gentle that we are scarcely conscious that they were formed, have a harmony and a charm, and a golden mean the only difference between life's poetry and its prose.

—A man may be well grounded in the laws of health, yet, without exercise, have a feeble body; he may be crowded with knowledge, yet, without mental activity, have a feeble mind; and likewise he may be well versed in theories of right doing, yet without the habit of practicing them, he may have a feeble moral character that has no power to resist temptation and no courage to do his duty. Teaching and training must go hand in hand; right feeling and right-doing must keep pace with right knowing if we are to mail a dutiful child, an upright man, or a righteous Nation.

—The thought of the supernatural plead s with man, do what he will. It visits the most callous; it interests the most sceptical. For a time even for a long time—it may lie asleep in the breast, either amidst the sordid despair of the profligate, and young enjoyments of life; but it wakes up in curious inquiry or dreadful anxiety. In any case, it is a thought of which no man can be reasonably independent. In so far as he retains his reasonable being and person s the consciousness of moral susceptibilities and relations, in so far will his thought of a higher world—of a life elsewhere—be influencing his present life—be a powerful and practical thought with him.

The Tobacco Pipe in China.

The Chinese use a handsome little water pipe made entirely of brass or silver. It is all in one piece except the bowl and neck, which is merely a tube with an upper chamber for the tobacco. The merest pinch of long cut tobacco fills the bowl, and one filling is only expected to provide one or two whiffs. The body of the pipe contains a neat compartment for tobacco. The long, claw-like nails of the Celestial are used in reaching in this little box for a pinch of tobacco as deftly as a pair of tweezers. Long strips of prepared paper are used for lighting. This paper burns slowly, and when required for lighting the pipe is blown into a flame by a peculiar puff. Any Celestial man, woman or child can produce this flame with a single puff, but a European acquires the same ability only by considerable practice. As each filling produces only a couple of puffs, the pipe has to be refilled over and over again to obtain satisfaction. Every time a pinch is smoked the remnant is blown out by lifting the tube and blowing vigorously through it from the lower end. The rapidity with which a devotee of this pipe fills it, puffs the paper into a flame, lights the tobacco, blows the paper out again, lifts the tube, blows out the relus', fills it again, etc., is quite a remarkable performance. The common Chinaman uses a pipe of primitive pattern, merely a slender joint of bamboo, with a hole bored in the side near the closed end. A pinch of tobacco is laid on this hole, affording one or two whiffs.

A novel custom still prevails among ladies in some parts which will commend itself to maiden ladies growing old. It is said that she who puts on a silk-knit garter the first day of the year and wears it continuously will certainly marry during the year. It is said that the mother of a young lady, being very much pleased with the silken garter worn by a young lady for this purpose, proposed to knit a "fellow" for it; but the young lady declined, saying she had sufficient confidence in the bewitching circlet, and preferred the natural coming of the "fellow."

A JOYFUL DAY.

"Bob!"

It was a pretty young lady who sprang through the open door of The Pansies, and joined her aunt, Miss Doris Deane, upon the green lawn—though it might have been expected that a boy would answer the summons. No, Dr. Robert Herford had given his daughter his own name as nearly as he could, and called her Roberta, a title soon shortened to "Bob" by loving lips.

She was a charming girl, with the bloom and spontaneousness of sixteen, and almost snatched the letter from her aunt's hand in her exultation.

"It's come! I thought she never would write. Oh, Aunt Doris, is Blanche Annerley coming to our party?"

Miss Deane smilingly bowed assent, and Bob quickly devoured the letter.

"Yes," she cried joyously. "Oh, Aunt Doris, she is so beautiful, and sweet, and gracious—a perfect princess! And to think of her coming here to this unpretentious place, when she is welcome everywhere among her wide circle of friends."

"It will be very pleasant," replied Aunt Doris.

With a cry of delight the young girl sprang away to put fresh touches to the guest's chamber, to fill the window-sills with flowers, to take counsel with old Sally as to certain dainty dishes to be prepared for the table.

She was a warm-hearted ambitious creature, craving much in life that had hitherto been denied her, especially congenial companionship, and Blanche Annerley was her ideal of all that was beautiful.

But all that she had dreamed of her did not equal Blanche Annerley's beauty when she came. There was a dignity, a sotfness, a harmony about her impossible to describe.

Rob's evident worship she received with a smile of indulgence, and she seemed to find pleasure in her little cousin's companionship.

The pretty cottage gig, which was Rob's sole luxury, took them about the pleasant neighborhood, along winding roads, under incline sheltering, past lovely farm-houses, bright with crimson woodbine, over breezy uplands, dotted with cattle, and along the placid lake.

The simplicity and peace seemed to suit the beautiful heiress strangely.

"And you are really not bored, Cousin Blanche?" asked Rob sweetly one day.

"No, dear."

"Oakville is such a dull little place!"

"Is it?" said Blanche. "After four years abroad, I am not pining for novelty, Rob."

"Perhaps not. Were you very happy abroad?"

The question seemed to sink like a stone into a bottomless lake. The shadow of some great emotion passed over Blanche Annerley's mobile face.

"I was very happy," she said.

"I never knew but one person who had been abroad," said Rob. "It was Mr. Paul Ellery, one of our neighbors, Blanche. What is the matter? What did you see? Was it a snake?"

"No," said Blanche Annerley, recovering her self-possession. "It was only the brown roof of a tree. I was a little startled. Did you say the gentleman was one of your neighbors?"

"Yes. Mr. Ellery came home last spring. The Ellerys are musical people, and Paul is the eldest son. He went abroad for instruction. It is a pretty place. They have a grand piano there. I like it very much—once in a while. Mrs. Helen Ellery is an old friend of Aunt Doris'."

Rob's beautiful cousin made no reply. Only the soft bloom did not return to her face during the remainder of the drive, and at dinner she excused herself on plea of a headache.

But no one under the roof of Pansy Cottage suspected the truth—that the existence of the man for whom Blanche Annerley's heart was breaking had that day been revealed to her.

But that evening she followed the line of Rob's forefinger closely when the latter pointed out the Ellery mansion, riding grey and stately among the oaks and pines, and a soft light came into her eyes.

"Mr. Paul Ellery is the handsomest man I ever saw, Blanche," said Rob. "He is very reserved. I am a little afraid of him, though papa likes him ever so much; and he is coming here this evening."

The red and white chased themselves over Blanche's face, but she was silent.

The others were chatting of the coming festivities, and did not observe her jewelled fingers tremble as she smoothed down the folds of her half-mourning dress.

Her father had died in the spring. She was all alone. The close, tender, domestic life which had ever surrounded Rob she had never known. Her mother had died in her early childhood; her father had ever been harsh, stern—a tyrant. For the first time in her life a heartfelt happiness, sweet and secure, seemed approaching her.

Yes, Paul Ellery was coming that night, and with a delicious warmth in her heart she rose and slipped from the room out into the sunset-flooded garden.

She was lonely no longer. The story they had told of the lost steamer was a wilful distortion. Paul Ellery had never been drowned. He lived and was near her, and soon they would meet.

Love, the sweets of home, and dear domestic ties and customs, were possible to her as to others. If Heaven were kind, it would be the first joyful day this fair girl had ever known—love full of joy no words could ever tell.

She saw her host coming down the path.

"I am searching for you, Blanche. Glad to see you looking so cheerful. I was afraid you were pining a little. I want you to come in and be presented to a gentleman who is very much in love with our little Rob, and to whom I may give her by and by if matters turn out as I desire. Rob is very young, but it would be a very nice thing for her, and I am in hopes she will make up her mind as I wish. Here we are."

Blanche, colder than ice, silent, mechanical, passed into the wide yellow sitting-room.

There was Rob, sweet, shy, yet smiling, and a gentleman with the unmistakable Ellery beauty, which she knew, in its fascination, to the core of the heart.

But the name?

She raised her eyes at the presentation with an expression of puzzled wonder. Mr. Forbes was certainly a stranger to her.

He had a winning, kindly air. After a moment's conversation he took her hand.

"Miss Annerley, let me introduce you to my cousin, Mr. Ellery."

The drapery of a door behind her had swung aside, a tall form, all grace and dignity, with eyes of still delight, approached.

"Blanche!"

"Paul!" she faltered.

"Are you two old friends?" asked Arthur Forbes. "Travelled together? Ah yes. Will you come and play for me, Rob?"

So the two happiest people, according to their belief, in the whole world, were free to sit in a cushioned window-seat and exchange hearts without interruption.

It was only the work of a word and a kiss. Soon two engagements were boldly announced, and Blanche's happy home-life commenced.

She could rejoice now. It was all a new, warm, happy world about her. Life was sweet, and her heart grateful in best.

The bright frosty dawn found her filled with content.

Rob slyly embraced her with kisses.

"I hope you are as happy as I am, Cousin Blanche."

"I am, dear."

"You did not tell me; I never guessed."

"I did not know there was anything to tell, Rob. Paul was my stepmother's tutor. He travelled with us for two years. My father found out that we loved each other, and he dismissed Paul. It was in Paris. I had no opportunity to see him again. They told me, after a while, that he had set sail for home, and the steamer was lost, with all on board. I believed it. Oh, I have been through great trouble, dear little Rob!"

"But it is ended now."

Aristocratic Surnames.

Homographers complain that scarcely one English word in a thousand is spelt correctly—that is, all its letters are not sounded precisely as they are in the alphabet. And such criticism is perfectly just, though from the force of habit, we seldom notice the faulty orthography of common words. But if we meet proper names, of persons or places, their eccentric spelling is more obs rvable, and sometimes even puzzling. Highly educated persons often hesitate in pronouncing a proper name which they see for the first time. This remark especially applies to some aristocratic surnames, as will be seen by the introduction of the subjoined, with their recognized pronunciation:—

Clearanal must be sounded as if written Clarronald. Derby, in speaking either of the peer, the town, or the race, should always be called Darby. Dillwyn is pronounced Dillin, with the accent on the first syllable. In Blyth the th is dropped, and the word becomes Bly. Lyveden is pronounced as Livden, and Pepys as Pepis, with the accent on the first syllable. In Monson and Ponsonby the first o becomes short u, and they are called Munson, Punsonby. In Blount the o is silent, and the word is spoken as Blunt. Brougham, whether referring to the late illustrious statesman or the vehicle named after him, should not be pronounced as two syllables—Brawham or Brohham—but as one—Broom. Colquhoun, Featherstonehaugh, Marjoribanks, and Chamberlayne—four formidable names to the uninitiated—must be called Cahoon, Fetherston, Marshbanks, and Chamley. Chamberlayne is often called Chamlar. Mainwaring and M'Leod must be pronounced Manwaring and Macloud.

The final x in Molyneux and Vaux is sounded, but the final x in Devereux and Des Vaux is mute. In Kerr the e becomes short a, and the word is called Karr; it would be awfully bad form to pronounce it Carr! In Waldegrave the de is dropped, and it becomes Walgrave, with the accent on the first syllable. Berkeley, whether referring to the person or place, should be pronounced Barkley. Buchan is called Bukan; Beauclerk, or Beauclark, is Beaclare, with the accent on the first syllable; and Beauvoir as Beevor. Wemyss is pronounced as Weems, and Willoughby D'Eresby as Willoughby D'Eressy. St. John must be Sinjin as a surname or Christian name; when applied to a locality or a building, it is pronounced as spelt, Saint John. Montgomery, or Montgomerie, is pronounced Mungumery, with the accent on the second syllable. In Elgin g takes the hard sound it has in give, in Gilford and Giffard it takes the soft sound as in gin—as it also does in Nigel. In Conyngham the o becomes short u, and the name is called Cunningham. In Johnstone the t is silent. Strachan should be called Strawn; Heathcote, Hethcut; and Hertford, Hartford.

The av is dropped in Abergavenny, which is called Abergenny; and the n in Penrith, which is called Perrith. Beauchamp must be pronounced Beecham; Bourne, Burn; and Bourke, Burk. Gower, as a street, is pronounced as it is written, but, as a surname, it becomes Gor. Eyre is called Air; and Du Plat is Du Plah. Jervis should be pronounced Jarvis; Knolleys as if written Knowls; Menzies as if written Mynyes; and Macnamara must be pronounced Macnamarah, with the accent on third syllable. Sandys should be spoken as one syllable—Sands; St. Clark is also one word—Sinclair; and St. Leger is called Sellegar. Vaughn is spoken as one syllable—Vawn; and Villiers is Vaulliwah. Villiers is called Villers, with the accent on the first syllable; Trywhitt is called Tirritt; and Tollemache is pronounced Tollmash, with no accent on either syllable. The pronunciation of a dead Conservative Premier's title is Beckons old; Bethune should be spoken as Pecton; and Milnes as Mills. Charteris, by those moving in what Jeemes calls the "Bluppur Suckles," is pronounced Charters, and Glamis is called Glams. Geoghegan is always spoken as Gagan, and Ruthven is pronounced Riven.

It will be observed that most of the above names are much abbreviated in their pronunciation, as recognized by "society"—a fact which forms one of the many protests against the cumbrous nature of English orthography.

Couldn't Bother With a Drummer.

Recently I was awaiting the convenience of one of these "aristocrats" whose store is in a small inland town in the State. While I was patiently putting in my time on a convenient chair a gentleman, carrying two grips similar to those used by drummers, entered with a business-like air, and putting his baggage upon the floor began to make a minute inspection of the contents of the show-cases. The autocrat was arranging his window, and now and then casting an interested glance into a dressmaker's work room opposite. He paid no attention to the new arrival, supposing him, as he afterward tearfully remarked, to be "only a drummer." The stranger glanced at him several times, and was plainly growing impatient. Finally he evidently decided that he had waited long enough, and with a muttered exclamation that he couldn't buy anything if he wasn't shown anything, he seized his grips and vanished through the door before the astonished jeweler could recover his scattered senses.

They were still more widely scattered a few days afterward when he learned that his competitor, a few blocks away, had sold the stranger a pair of diamond earrings and a two-carat stud. Now when a drummer comes into his store the autocrat's obsequious manners almost make his visitor's hair stand on end in astonishment.

Points, New and Old.

Menu cards are never used at luncheon.

The pineapple is almost the only fruit that requires the use of both knife and fork.

A knife and fork are both used in eating salad, if it is not cut up before serving.

Progressive dinner parties, modelled on the progressive euchre party, are the latest and most novel form of hospitality.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A little girl greeted her mother's return from a shopping expedition the other day with the news, "Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. called while you were gone."

"Did they. I hope you answered, 'Quite well, I thank you,' when they asked how you were."

"No, mamma, I don't think I did."

"And didn't you kiss them nicely?"

"N-o, mamma, I didn't."

"Well [impatiently], what did you do, you illmannered

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - FEB. 3, 1888.

THE Executive Board of the Prohibition State Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and decided that the State Convention should be held in that city on the second of May. Mr. Wolf, Chairman of the State Committee, resigned on account of business interests in Dakota, and Hon. A. A. Barker of this place was elected his successor. It is stated that a campaign fund of $10,000 will be raised.

THE cashier of the collapsed bank at Auburn, N. Y., says the Philadelphia *Record*, was a desperate devotee of poker, the bookkeeper a slave of lewd women. Both are in Canada. Thus, even in the very height and fury of the craze for stock gambling, will the human mind occasionally revert to first principles. Cards and women have ruined more men than speculation has ever been able to entrap since civilization began.

THE Des-Moines *Register*, the Republican organ in Iowa, takes bold ground in favor of tariff reform and formulates its demand in the following plain words: "There must be an affirmative, aggressive Republican movement to remove the tax on necessities and to increase the number of articles on the free list so for as a just observance of the demands of the policy of protection will allow:" This is substantially what Mr. Cleveland contends for in his message.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* who has been traveling through the Lehigh region estimates that in Panther Creek Valley alone 9022 people are receiving relief from the Knights of Labor, 6676 being women and children. These figures furnish a strong illustration of the suffering in that section consequent upon the strike. Thus it is seen that women and children are the silent sufferers—they have been so in all ages and under every form of cruelty. The inhumanity of man never seems more terrible than when we contemplate helpless creatures bearing the burden of poverty.

THE Methodist clergymen of Baltimore who held a meeting last week and by a majority vote, not very large, but yet a majority, protested against President Cleveland's gift of a copy of the Constitution of the United States to the Pope, omitted to discipline no less a paper than the New York *Independent*, the leading organ of American Protestantism, which greets the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee as follows: To Joachium Vincent Pecci, Bishop of Rome and Pope of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, health and apostolic benediction. A priest of blameless life for fifty years, wise, moderate, successful as priest, Governor, Archbishop, Nuncio, Cardinal, Pope. We send him our Christian salutation.

IN the Senate on Tuesday last Mr. Hoar's joint resolution for a Constitutional Amendment changing the time for the meeting of Congress to the 15th of October and for the inauguration of the President was taken up and passed. It provides that the term of office of the President and of the members of the Fifteth Congress, the present body, shall continue until the 30th day of April 1889, at noon; that the Senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on the 4th of March 1889, shall continue in office until the 30th of April succeeding such expiration. That the 30th of April at noon shall hereafter be substituted for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives in Congress. This joint resolution passed the Senate at the last session, but for one cause or another it was delayed until it was too late for the House to act upon it.

GENERAL BANKS, a Massachusetts Republican, once Speaker of the National House of Reprentatives and an officer during the late civil war, was one of the speakers at the Webster historical banquet in Boston last week. After speaking of Mr. Webster as "the most perfect and complete man" he ever knew, and relating an incident in the career of the great man of which he was personally cognizant, he proceeded to eulogize the character of our Presidents. He referred to the aptitude exhibited by President Cleveland for administration from the first. The General remarked that Mr Cleveland did "not need to practice the statemanship of silence. He speaks before he is asked, and with what wisdom and conformity to the interests of the country! Jackson, Lincion and Grant did in their own way what they believed to be right, but none with greater or more quiet firmness than the gentleman who now sits at the head of national affairs."

THE Committee of the Knights of Labor consisting of three of its members appeared before the Attorney General at Harrisburg in pursuance of a previous arrangement, and asked that a writ of *quo warranto* be issued against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company with a view to a forfeiture of its charter. They were asked if they had any petition or affidavit, and replied in the negative, but said they would make one to the effect that the Railroad Company was violated the Constitution by engaging in the business of mining coal and transporting it over its own road. The Attorney General explained to the Committee that it was a rule of the Department to hear both sides before granting a writ of *quo warranto*, and yesterday was then fixed upon for the Committee to appear again before the law officer of the State. The Committee has a big job on its hands and when its members go to Harrisburg again they had better take a very sharp lawyer with them.

THE contested election case of Lowry against White from the Twelfth Indiana district, to which we briefly referred two weeks ago, was disposed of by the Committee on Elections on Friday last by ordering a report to the House declaring the seat vacant, on the ground that White, Republican, the sitting member, is ineligible, while Lowry, Democrat, did not receive a majority of the votes cast. While Lowry does not pretend to have been elected, he maintains that White is not entitled to his seat for the reason that being a Scotchman by birth he was never naturalized until the day previous to the election, a year ago last November. If this is true it clearly disqualifies White. Although he has lived and voted in the district for over twenty years and although he claims, as we understand the case, to have been naturalized soon after he came to this country over thirty years ago, he failed to establish that fact before the Committee. The case is peculiar as well as important from the fact that the present delegation in the House from Indiana contains a Republican majority of *one*, and that in the event of the election of a President being thrown into the House of Representatives next year, the Republicans could not elect their candidate without the vote of Indiana. In the event of the House sustaining the report of the Committee a new election would have to be held which would most probably result in the election of a Democrat, as the district has usually voted in that way. Such a result, however, would only throw the Indiana delegation from the Republican to the Democratic side and would not give the latter a majority of State delegations in the House. It was expected that the report of the Committee would be taken up in the House on yesterday and that a very interesting debate would follow.

IN regard to the numerous Pension bills which have been introduced in Congress the Philadelphia *Record* says: The numerous bills introduced in Congress for the relief of ex-soldiers unable to earn a livelihood, and for the relief of the indigent parents of deceased soldiers, indicate the existence of widespread distress. In all these bills it is sought to provide for relief through the pension. Why assume that such would be the proper method of alleviation? There could be put into practice a much more effective and substantial method of exercising the bounty of the Government toward the ex-soldiers and the indigent parents of deceased soldiers whose cases might not have been covered by the liberal system of pension laws. It would be necessary only to increase the number of Soldiers' Homes and to modify the laws in regard to them so as to generously provide for every honorably discharged veteran who might need Government aid, and whom existing laws exclude from the pension list. The meagre pension proposed in the bills under notice would not save many of the proposed pensioners from becoming objects of private charity. In Soldiers' Homes they would be amply and generously provided for without having to undergo the humiliation of dependence upon individual bounty. By this method of taking care of indigent veterans and the dependent parents of deceased soldiers the pension sharks in Washington and the demagogues who practice upon the soldier vote would be balked in their respective games. Then the pension lists would remain what they were designed to be—namely, certificates of wounds received in battle and disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty.

THE bloody shirt crusade waged by the Republican leaders in the Senate against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has not only destroyed whatever hope the Republicans had of making headway at the South at the next Presidential election, but has also driven from its ranks many prominent Republicans in the North who believe that the war is over. One instance of this alienation is the publication of a letter in the New York *Post* by George E. Waring, of Rhode Island. Col. Waring was one of the founders of the Republican party and served in the Union army throughout the war. He says:

The final lurid light that makes the sad fact clear is the attitude of the party leaders toward the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. The nomination of that honest, loyal, and patriotic gentleman should have been accepted as another seal on the compact of national brotherhood and unity. It has, in fact, been made the pretext for re-opening a sectional strife which the victor should have been glad to see forever closed, as the final, best result of the struggle. Republican senators who know Mr. Lamar thoroughly, who know that he accepts finally and cordially the great results of the war, who trust him even as they trust few of their own colleagues, and who knew that his unanimous confirmation would heal many a wound that has been kept open by political rancor—these senators, disregarding every consideration of patriotism and forgetting the stuff of which the better membership of their party is made, have elected to follow the sinuous paths of common party tactics. As for me, I have had enough of it. I cannot be lashed into line by talk of the tariff, nor by denunciation of the Democrats. It this is all that Republicanism means, it will be better to wait for a party with a heart in it.

THE pension appropriation bill as it has been reported to the House will require *eight* millions of dollars to meet its requirements, which is an increase of four millions over the estimates. The increase was granted upon the recommendation of Gen. Black, the Pensions Commissioner, for the reason that it would be necessary to pay Mexican war pensions not included in the estimates.

THE strike of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's miners still continues. The miners assert their willingness, as they have done all the time, to submit the dispute to arbitration, but the authorities of the Company stubbornly refuse to assent to the offer. The supply of anthracite coal in Philadelphia since the strike began has met all demands, but at greatly advanced prices. It comes from the Wyoming region which is north and outside of the strike.

A Republican Merchant on Revenue Reform

A large meeting was held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on last Friday night in favor of a revision of the tariff. "There were present," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "manufacturers and merchants, lawyers, clergymen, brokers and bankers, ex-public officers of both political parties the toiler in the mill and the factory and a very few of the office holders and politicians." Wilson Welsh, a well-known Republican merchant, presided, and we publish below the very sensible and conservative speech delivered by him on taking the chair. Mr. Welsh said:

"I am exceedingly grateful for this mark of your confidence in calling me to preside over a meeting that, I believe, marks a new departure in the history of this city and State upon the tariff question. Permit me to say, however, that it would have been more in accordance with my disposition and feelings to have occupied a less prominent position on this occasion; and it is only from a sense of duty, coupled with the conviction that the time has arrived when those who believe in tariff revision and reform should assert themselves, that I am here to-night. I am also free to confess that the significance of this demonstration, as I understand it, consists not only in an assertion of the necessity for tariff revision and reform, but also in the right and the necessity for a fair, manly and intelligent discussion of the questions appertaining to it.

"The President of these United States, in the exercise of his prerogatives and in the performance of his duty, has called the attention of Congress and of the people of the whole country to the importance of this subject. You may object, if you please, to the method he has adopted in doing this; you may call into question the logical accuracy of his arguments or his deductions; but no fair man will, I think, question his earnestness of purpose or his sincere desire to reach a conclusion that will be for the best interests of the whole country. And here permit me to say that there should be no sympathy or respect for those who in the consideration of the question cannot sink mere party or personal interest or what they may consider the interest of their city or State. The President and Congress have to consider not alone what is best for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania—for 5,000,000 people—but what is best for 60,000,000 people, for the whole country, for all the States, remembering at the same time that no one State can long be prosperous under a system that is adverse to the inerests of a majority of the States. Let it be understood, also, that I do not for a moment admit that an intelligent revision of the tariff would be detrimental to the interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but the reverse.

"It should be borne in mind that the President in his message does not advocate free trade or the abolition of the tariff as a whole. He says the revenues of the government are in excess of its requirements and the surplus in the Treasury has become a menace to the business interests of the country. How can we best overcome the difficulty? In other words, come, let us reason together and in the exercise of our best judgment and in a true spirit of patriotism endeavor to reach a conclusion that will avoid the threatened danger without inflicting injury upon the manufacturing or business interests of the country. That I conceive to be the spirit of the President's message and that I insist is the highest and best type of statemanship.

"One other thought in this connection. Is it reasonable to suppose, does it follow, that a system of revenue, a tariff which may have been proper and necessary twenty-five years ago is proper and necessary now? We boast—and very properly so—of our remarkable progress in all that goes to make a nation great and independent. Is it possible that our manufacturing industries have not kept pace with this improvement, this development; that they are in the same need of protection now as then? To ask the question is to answer it. What they do need are fewer legislative restrictions, an elimination from the tariff of its contradictions and gross inequalities; to be put on the same footing as the manufacturers of other countries as far at least as raw materials are concerned. When you shall have done this there will be little danger, I apprehend, that we will not retain the control of our own market and also become competitors in the markets of the world, and that, let me add, has become a necessity of our industrial system and rapidly increasing population.

"I have already said that what is needed at this juncture is fair, manly, intelligent discussion; an admission by both parties to the controversy that there is ground for honest differences of opinion, and a recognition of the people that just criticism of existing laws and methods is a necessity of our sytem of government and also the basis of all substantial improvement and progress.

"A recent writer upon the subject of the tariff calls attention to what I fear is too much the case in this city and State—that some of those opposing this reform exhibit the same unreasoning attitude and spirit that the pro-slavery element displayed before the war. Though, comparitively speaking a young man, I am old enough to have attended meetings in this city that were addressed by such men as Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher and Fredrick Douglass, which were denounced by the press and leading and prominent men of our city as an unwise and unwarrantable interference with an existing institution of the country. Well, notwithstanding these remonstrances, the discussion went on and slavery went down in a sea of blood. The parallel cannot be completed, for this question is national, not sectional; and this contest will be fought out on the platform, in the press, in the homes on the business exchanges of the country and in congress, but the result will be no less decisive, unless those opposing this reform shall have something more to offer than appeals to the selfishness and ignorance of the people.

"It will be a part of this discussion to determine whether the dogma that the wonderful prosperity and development of this country during the past twenty years has been all owing to protection, and, if it has been, then whether that other dogma, that one of the enevitable results of a protective system is to so build up and entrench our manufacturing industries that they can eventually bid defiance to all competition, has been realized.

"I submit, also, that the American people are entitled to judge and know, as a result of this discussion, whether those who believe in the magnificent and unequaled resources of their country, and in the ability of their countrymen to develop and utilize those resources, are less wise and patriotic than those who contend that we are unable to compete with the inferior resources and inferior methods that exist throughout Europe in almost every particular.

"I believe that with wise legislation we can compete with the world in the leading and necessary products; that a revision of the tariff has become a necessity of our situation, and that the present and future welfare of the laboring classes depends upon the manner of our doing it.

"As in the past, whenever an issue has been fairly made and discussed before the American people they have eventually decided in the right way; so now I believe that the discussion begun by the President will produce such results as will vindicate the wisdom of his policy and justify the confidence with which he has appealed to the judgment and intelligence of the American people."

The Whites Get the Oyster and the Blacks the Shells.

In the Republican State Convention of Louisiana last week nine-tenths of the delegates were citizens of the African race. The reporters say that the few white delegates scattered about the hall served merely as a relief to the rows of black delegates who filled its benches. But, though in great numerical majority, the colored delegates evidently did not have much share in the work of the Convention. In the intervals of the proceedings some of the colored orators very distinctly warned their white associates that if they should be ignored in the formation of the ticket they would not fail to avenge the wrong and insult at the ballot-box. So little impression was made by this threat that but one nomination—that of Secretary of State— was given to a colored Republican out of the seven places on the ticket. This affords a sad indication that when it comes to offices and elections the Republican politicians of the South are not behind the Democrats in the systematic suppression of their colored fellow-citizens.

Senator Sherman and Senator Chandler daily assert that the small Republican vote in the South is due to the lawless and violent suppression of the colored people by the Democrats. The process process of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached is a very simple one, and has the merit of requiring no facts for its support. Thus they take up the election returns of South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States to show that very few Republicans votes were polled. As the colored people nearly equal the whites numerically in those states, and as the colored people are all assumed to be Republicans, nothing further is needed to make out the charge of systematic violence and intimidation against the Democrats of the South. The considerations that the colored citizens generally do not desire to vote, that there is no political issue that arouses their interest, and that some of them voluntarily support the Democratic tiket, are dismissed with partisan scorn.

When next the Republican statesmen of the Senate may make a political incursion into the local affairs of the South they should not overlook the interesting features of this Louisiana case. Although the colored delegates outnumbered their white associates by nine to one, the latter managed to bag six-sevenths of the political honors There was doubtless no intimidation about this, but the political suppression of the colored Republicans was quite as effective as is the violence which the Democrats of Louisiana are accused of employing. The Southern Democrats have made no professions of a purpose to put colored men, inexperienced in public affairs, into responsible State offices. Nor have they sought to make mere political tools and serfs of their colored neighbors. They have too much respect for the ballot, as well as for free political institutions. But it appears that the main object of the white Republicans of Louisiana in forming a political alliance with the blacks is to get their votes and keep them out of office.—*Phila, Record.*

Senator Chandler's Good Work.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, is doing a great and good work in the Senate, and we hope that the Senator will give him the widest latitude to inform the body what he knows about naval contracts and Southern elections.

Senator Chandler has just offered two important resolutions in the Senate. One relates to the Navy Department, and calls for official information as to the cost of plans, designs, drawings, specifications, etc., of ships or engines, received from foreign countries; also for changes made in original plans of several vessels designed and contracted for by Mr. Chandler when Secretary and also for contracts made for naval vessels since March 4, 1885.

There is no man in the country who knows more about crookedness in naval contracts than Senator Chandler, as most of the wide-spread crookedness and appalling waste which obtained under previous administrations were planned and carried out by Mr. Chandler either as outside manager under Robeson or as Secretary of the Navy under Arthur. He knows exactly what is wrong in both present and past naval contracts, and he is just the man to hunt for it. Let the Senate heartily aid him in an exhaustive inquiry into naval contracts, and see that Chandler doesn't weary of the hunt when he gets back of 1885.

Another great and good work started by Senator Chandler is a bill he lately introduced to regulate national elections. What Senator Chandler doesn't know about regulating Southern elections isn't worth knowing, and he may be accepted as standard authority on the subject. A man who conceived organized and executed the theft of the Electorial votes of two States in 1876, and put a man into the Presidency who was defeated by a quarter million majority, must know exactly what the South needs to regulate elections.

Circumstances have somewhat changed since Senator Chandler perpetrated the most notorious fraud of our history in Louisiana and Florida. Then Chandler had the Returning Boards in the hands of carpet-baggers and adventurers, but now it requires an election to elect in the South quite as much as does in the North, and Chandler isn't happy over the idea. Let Chandler have a chance. Of course, he will be expected to give some reasons in support of his bill to regulate national elections and those reasons would be incomplete without going back to 1876.

Senator Chandler has opened two very instructive issues for Congress and the country if Congress shall give him a chance to exhibit Chandlerism in its true light as Chandlerism would regulate naval contracts and national elections, as Chandlerism would prevent the maximum of possible theft in both. Give Chandler a chance.—*Phila Times.*

THE man who says that sectionalism ought to be revived in order to exclude ex-Confederates from the Supreme Bench because they are ex-Confederates has not the spirit of peace in his heart. He has not that broad love of country which wishes one section to prosper as much as another, and which recognizes all Americans as citizens. He deserts the position of the Republican party, which restored the seceding States to their old places in the Union, and he repudiates the teaching of the great Republican leader, Grant.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A New York merchant estimates that 3,000,000 bushels of peanuts were consumed in this country last year. The cost to the consumers was $10,000,000, fully half of which was profit.

—A cowboy named Sweeney, in the employ of the Hoshknife Company, of Custer county, Mon., recently performed the unusual feat of lassoing a full-grown black-tail deer as it dashed by him.

—Sidney Smith, of Swartzwood, N. J., got up in his sleep and walked three miles through the snow barefooted. When found he was still asleep, but badly frozen, the thermometer being below zero.

—Cedar Key, Fla., furnishes the bulk of red cedar used in the manufacture of lead pencils throughout the world. Hundreds of operatives are there employed and the product is shipped to European as well as Northern factories.

—The House Committee on Coinage will report favorably on Mr. Malsh's bill discontinuing the coinage of the three cent nickel piece, and providing that as fast as these coins shall be paid into the treasury they shall be coined into five cent pieces.

—A woman living in the vicinity of Chambers, Neb., put two dozen eggs in her bed so that they would not freeze while she was absent, and on returning late at night, forgot their presence in the bed and threw herself in the midst of them, working terrible devastation.

—It is reported from Sun River, Montana, that "Nosey Smith" was hanged by vigilantes. It is said he went to the Northwest Territory, two years ago, to escape hanging for shamefully abusing his two daughters, and going back to gain possession of them was caught and hanged.

—Nearly $350,000 has been spent in the City of Mexico this season in fitting up the six rings in which bull fights are held. Of these the most elaborate is the Colon ring on which $100,000 was expended. The Paseo and S. Rafael, which cost $103,000, have already earned the amount invested.

—While Mrs. Richard Lester, between 40 and 50 years of age, was on her way home from a neighbor's house, in New London, a village near Rome, New York, on Monday night a week ago, Eugene Guest threw her down and cut her throat. It is alleged that Guest and Mrs. Lester were intimate, and that he became jealous of her.

—A panther six feet long, weighing two hundred pounds, pounced down with a yell upon an engineer while in his cab near Minden, Neb., Sunday night a week ago. The animal boarded the train while at a standstill. The fireman dazed the brute with a wrench and the engineer shot him with a revolver. Both men were badly injured.

—A young girl at Keokuk, Ia., stumbled and fell against the iron railing on the bridge one cold morning recently, and when she attempted to rise found that her tongue had frozen fast to the iron. She was forced to remain in that position until some passers-by released her. Her tongue was badly lacerated by her efforts to free it from the iron.

—The man that gets ahead of the late Mrs. Sam A. Rose, of Ashland, Wis., must get up early in the morning. Sam thought that he could, and he sent his lawyer to Chicago to serve papers in a divorce suit on Mrs. Sam. The lawyer returned the next day and informed Mr. Rose that she had secured a divorce over a year ago, and had again married.

—David Henning, "the Michigan Apple King," is the most distinguished man in his line in the world. He has bought and sold 125,000 barrels of apples in a single season and generally manages to dispose of 100,000 barrels a year, most of them in Chicago. He has a big factory where his barrels are made, and he buys up apples all over Michigan and in New York State.

—Among the fishes all battles are carried on by the males, the females preserving a demure and orderly demeanor. Some varieties are noted for their extreme pugnacity and many fierce encounters take place between the finny occupants of the water. In fighting both tooth and spine is employed, and fish have been known to completely disembowel one another in combat.

—A telegram from Belgrade, Montana, says a German laborer, who was ill, was placed by a farmer in a room without fire and willfully neglected. After an unusually cold night, the man was found frozen to death. His body was then placed in a woodshed, where it was partially devoured by hogs. It is asserted by neighbors that the farmer allowed the man to freeze to avoid paying him a large sum due as wages.

—At Mt. Pleasant, Tex., a hog appeared as a witness in court the other day. A case of hog theft was being tried before a jury, and the court decided that the marks on the sow under dispute were not made plain to the jury and ordered the hog brought into court. The plaintiff, with the assistance of a negro, dragged the unwilling porker from its pen and took it to the court room, followed by a large and interested crowd.

—A young man in Randolph county, Mo., wanted to marry Tyler Osborne's daughter, but Mr. Osborne objected. A few evenings since, while there was a party at Osborne's house, the young lover drove up to the door, and while his friends held the old man, seized and carried away the daughter. The pair went to Marshall, were married and started East on their wedding trip while the old gentleman's wrath was still at white heat.

—A recent issue of a Kentucky newspaper contains a notice of the marriage of John Hanks, aged fifty, and Sarah Follis, aged twenty-two, together with this apology: "Our last issue contained a notice of the death of the wife of John Hanks, which occurred on on the 11th inst., and it was lack of enterprise on the part of the *News*, and not on the part of Mr. Hanks, that prevented the same paper containing a notice of his marriage."

—Reports have reached Eu Claire, Wis. that two men working in a loging camp on the west fork of the Black Creek were found frozen stiff on the road leading to the choppings from the camp. It is supposed they became benumbed from cold while on their way to supper. Saturday and Sunday last were the coldest days ever experienced in this part of Wisconsin. Thermometers indicated 53 to 56 degrees below zero, and much suffering is reported.

—There died recently at Glenwood Springs, Cal., a most remarkable dog. He was a Newfoundland and St. Bernard, very large, weighing 175 pounds, and was 18 years and 3 months old when he died. He used to carry his master his dinner a distance of two miles, and his mistress vouches for the fact that for three years before he died he kept the wood-box filled with wood all the time. He had great faith in the hot spring, and would daily go for a drink of hot mineral water.

—Last Wednesday week a negro, named Joseph Thompson, under sentence of death, escaped from the prison at Tahlequah, Indian Territory. He took refuge with a Creek Indian named Coanosky, who is also an escaped convict under penalty of death. On Friday night the Sheriff cornered them and demanded their surrender. The convicts replied with a volley from their rifles, which instantly killed Jack Condy. A battle ensued, in which a deputy, named Hair, was killed, and a women and a boy in the hut were fatally shot. One of the refugees also received mortal wounds. This makes seven innocent lives sacrificed by the condemned outlaws, who are still at large.

A WESTERN HEROINE.

Miss Freeman Tells How She Saved Her Pupils From Death in the Blizzard.

OMAHA, January 24.—Miss Minnie Freeman, the plucky little school teacher at Mina Valley, whose heroism and presence of mind saved from death 13 little pupils during the terrible storm last week, was in this city yesterday.

"I merely did my duty," Miss Freeman said to a reporter. "The storm came up very suddenly and struck the school house just about the time for closing school. I knew by the color of the sky that we were going to have a blizzard. I told the children to wrap up well. While I was attending to them the door blew in and then the windows. I put my cloak on and was wondering what I was going to do. I had made up my mind that the building would not last long. Then I happened to think of a ball of twine I had taken away from a little fellow named Frank Gibben, who was playing with it during school hours. I began tying the children together and when I had completed this task I fastened one end of the string to my arm and awaited developments. Very soon the roof of the building blew off and I said, 'Come on children,' and we started.

"The nearest house was three-quarters of a mile away, and in order to reach it we had to face the storm for about one-third of the distance. I thought at one time we should be lost, and I came near losing hope, for I was nearly exhausted. You see, I was carrying the smallest child—a little girl—and my talking to the children and urging them to keep up their spirits tired me very much. When we were about half way to the house one of the children said: 'Teacher, I can't go any father;' but I told him if he did not come along I would whip him, and it was remarkable how that child exerted himself afterward. We got to the house, and beyond a few frost-bitten fingers, noses and ears, we were all in as good condition as when we started."

Miss Freeman then spoke of the large number of letters she had received since the story of her bravery got into print; most of them were naturally of a complimentary nature, but nine contained offers of marriage. One eccentric individual enclosed $10 with the following: "Miss Freeman—You are a daisy and can have the keys of my trunk at any time."

The heroine is rather above medium height, has dark brown hair and gray eyes and is rather pretty. She is well educated, being a graduate of York College and a fine artist. Rumor has it that she will soon be married to a young Omaha business man. A committee are at present at work in this city collecting funds with which to purchase a handsome gold medal to be presented to her.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

CARL RIVINIUS,
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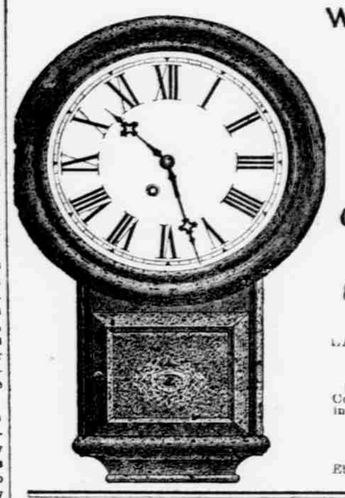

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In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World.

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 56 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. Send for Illustrated catalogues.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $15.00 up.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FREE TREATMENT. FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH
Over Two Thousand Trial Packages mailed to young men and middle aged men, many of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by its use. Avoid the imposition of pretentious nostrums. Use the Specific direct to the seat of disease. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with business, or change diet, and will quickly and permanently restore you to perfect health and vigorous manhood. Impotence is felt without delay. The sunny influence is felt in every fibre of the body. Lost vigor and manhood fully restored. Avoid untimely graves. Those who value the inestimable blessings of life are given back, the pallid bloodless cheeks and rayless eyes bright with fresh vitality. Failure impossible. Book, with full particulars, FREE, in plain sealed envelope.
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THE PASTILLE CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.
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Money Received on Depsit,
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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
(Refer to this paper.) Rochester, N. Y.

Penn'a Agri'l Works.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Hay Presses, Stump Pullers and Standard Agricultural Impliments generally. Send for Catalogue
A. M. FARQUHAR & SON York, Pa. 4t.

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WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

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To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequalled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established '846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y. Dec. 9, 4t.

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FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOS. AS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 25.-1y.)

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A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
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LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200
March 26th, 1886. tf.

FARM FOR SALE
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED, having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard bearing fruit trees. The farm is within ten minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 3, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—29 days in this month.

—Did you see the eclipse?

—Lent will begin this year on Wednesday, February 15.

—Ex-Sheriff Luther, of Carroll township, was in town on Wednesday.

—A lot of satins and velvets at the Misses' O'Neills millinery store at cost.

—An electric spring is said to have been discovered in Penfield, Clearfield county.

—Mr. J. D. Parrish, of this place, has been granted a pension as a Mexican soldier.

—Ex Sheriff Blair, of this place, is ill and confined to his room, but we hope will soon be about again.

—A portion of the Hollidaysburg branch railroad south of Martinsburg, was closed on Saturday last by the snow.

—Mr. Ossie Wilkinson made his appearance on our streets on Thursday, after a very severe attack of the quinsy.

—Mr. Joseph Horner, proprietor of the Mountain House, Wilmore, has been seriously ill for some time, but is now on a fair way to recovery.

—Saturday next, February 4th, is the last day for filing Administrator's, Executor's and Guardians' accounts for confirmation at March Term of court.

—A lot of ladies' and children's hose, laces, embroidery, corsets, etc., at cost at the Misses' O'Neills millinery store. Call early and get your choice.

—WANTED.—A respectable man to handle our famous Rubber Stamp, etc., in this district. McMahon Bros. & Adams, 212 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The Government weather bureau predicts a general thaw during the next thirty-six hours, which prediction is diametrically opposed to the groundhog theory.

—For the past several days the people from the country have been busy opening up the roads, and sleds loaded with coal and lumber are now plenty on our streets.

—The work of opening up the branch has been going on for the past three days, and railroad connections with the outside world will be resumed this (Thursday) evening.

—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa., butter, eggs, oats, corn, wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, onions, etc., for all of which the highest trading price will be allowed.

—The Misses O'Neill of this place, in order to reduce their stock, will for a time sell a large line of ladies' hats and millinery goods below cost. A good chance for bargains.

—Ebensburg girls are not enterprising enough. All the surrounding towns have had one or more leap year parties, but the young ladies of this place are yet to hear from.

—Mrs. Susan Domer, who was sent to jail from Johnstown for larceny, about three weeks ago under a thirty days sentence, gave birth to a male child on Thursday morning.

—E. T. Miller, of Altoona, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, while shifting cars at Conemaugh on Wednesday morning, had his right arm crushed between two cars.

—Calicos 5 to 6 cents, indigo blue prints 7 cents per yard. A bargain in wrapper rep at 15 cents per yard. Men's and boy's hats and caps at cost at the Loretto Merchandise company.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed an order for 50,000 tons of steel rails at $31.50 per ton. The Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, and the Bessemer Steel Works at Braddocks, will furnish the rails.

—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to M. F. McDonald, of Loretto, Pa., are respectfully requested to call and settle on or before March 1st. After that date the books will be placed for collection.

—The publication this week of the report of the County Auditors crowds out considerable local matter. Among others "Lines Suggested by the death of County Superintendent W. J. Cramer" will appear next week.

—Mr. J. B. Denny, of the Mountain House, this place, has sold out his lease and furniture of that well-known hotel to Mr. L. Elestrine, of Tyrone, Pa. We have not yet learned when Mr. Elestrine will take charge.

—To-day (Thursday) is Candlemas, or groundhog day. The groundhog, if out, will see his shadow, as the sun is shining brightly, and, if popular tradition amounts to anything, we will have six more weeks of winter.

—Ladies' fine kid button shoes at $2.25 usually sold at $2 60 and $2.75; ladies' fine pebble goat button shoes at $2, usual price $2.50. All other shoes reduced in porportion at the Loretto Merchandise company.

—A grand ball will be held at Rural View summer resort, near Chest Springs, on Saturday, February 11th, 1888, and everybody is invited. A splendid supper will be served and a first-class orchestra will furnish the music.

GALLAWAY.—Died at her home in Altoona on Sunday, January 29th, 1888, Miss Sadie Gallaway, daughter of William and Ellen Gallaway of Altoona, aged 19 years. The deceased was a neice of Mrs. H. J. Crouse, of Ebensburg.

—Brown, sugar 6 cents; light sugar, 7 cents; best white sugar, 8 cents per pound; best chewing tobacco, 35 cents per pound; 4 pounds best green coffee, $1; 4 pounds best roast coffee, $1; table syrup 50 cents per gallon, at the Loretto Merchandise company.

—Bargains, bargains, at McDonald's store Loretto, Pa., for the next 30 days (until March 1st) the following line of goods will be sold at cost for spot cash or good marketable produce: Dress goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, clothing and all other fall and winter goods.

—The license fight in Somerset is over. It resulted in a partial victory for the liquor dealers. Three out of nine have been granted licenses. Two of the successful applicants live in Addison township and the other in Danville. Last year not a license was granted in the county.

—The Loretto Merchandise company still continues to sell all goods at very low prices and, in fact, are selling many lines at cost, and below cost. All comparatively new goods. No ancient stock, men's overcoats heretofore selling at $11, now selling at $8; overcoats formerly $9 50, now $7.50.

—Any person who wants paying work as local or traveling agent for warranted nursery stock should apply at once to James E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. No experience is necessary, and complete outfit is furnished free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in good condition.

—Prof. A. R. Read, assisted by an able corps of teachers, will conduct the Normal School in this place during the coming summer. The appointment of Prof. Leech as County Superintendent will prevent his being connected with the school, but his place will be supplied by some successful and able teacher.

—O. A. Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, was appointed postmaster at that place, by the President on Wednesday. We congratulate brother Traugh on the long deferred but well merited appointment.

—Prof. Leech resigned his position as principal of the schools in this place on Wednesday, and on the same evening, at a meeting of the school board, Prof. A. R. Read was appointed principal and Prof. Cyrus Shepard, of Franklin borough, was appointed to teach the school formerly taught by Prof. Read.

—Gunder Ollison, a Swede, residing in Morrellville, was struck by the engine of Mail train west on last Saturday evening and so badly injured that he died shortly after. He was walking on the track when struck, and, owing to deafness, did not hear the alarm sounded by the engineer. He was about 70 years of age.

—The fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's church, Gallitzin, is still in progress, the management having concluded to continue it to day (Thursday) and Saturday of this week and also Thursday and Saturday of next week. The fair thus far has been a successful and enjoyable one, and persons visiting Gallitzin should not fail to go to the fair.

—Prof. J. W. Leech, of this place, received official notice on Wednesday last, of his appointment as County Superintendent. As the office, after the death of Superintendent Cramer, was a plum that some Republican was bound to enjoy, we are as well satisfied with his appointment as any that could have been made from that side of the fence, and congratulate him upon his appointment.

—Michael Glasco, a helper in the blacksmith shop of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, entered a sewer to make some repairs to a pipe laid in the sewer which supplied the blasts from the blast furnaces. He was overcome by sewer gas and when taken out was dead. August Stork, who went to Glasco's assistance, was also overcome by the deadly gas but was taken out in time to save his life. Glasco leaves a wife in the old country.

—Tuesday evening at Gallitzin, as several Hungarians—miners—were filling a can with powder, from a large keg, sparks from a pipe or cigar ignited the powder and a terrible explosion was the result. One side of the building was entirely wrecked and several of the miners thrown several rods from the building. Two persons were seriously injured—fatally it is thought. The building belonged to Thomas Bradley, Esq., and is insured in the Cambria Mutual.

—A week ago yesterday evening the citizens of Bellefonte tendered a banquet to Messrs. Philip and Thomas Collins, of this place, Hon. John Rielly and James P. Scott, of Philadelphia and J. King McLanahan, of Hollidaysburg, and others associated with them in the construction of the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad, which opens up one of the richest iron ore fields in the State, and who have just started the fires in their new and extensive furnace at Bellefonte. Gov. Beaver and ex-Governor Curtin presided at either end of the festive board.

—A telegram from Rapid City, Dakota, dated January 30th, says: "This afternoon two cowboys named Arthur and Potts attempted to run the town of Buffalo Gap, a station on the Elkhorn road, forty miles south of here, when the citizens turned out in full force and killed both of them. Who fired the fatal shots no one knows, nor wants to know." The Arthur mentioned is a son of Richard Arthur, of Altoona, and his father has also received a telegram announcing his death. The remains will be brought to Altoona for interment. Young Arthur was twenty-two years of age and has been in the West for the past four years.

—Respect for constituted authority is one of the distinguishing marks of a good citizen and the interference with an officer in the discharge of his duties is an offence that the law punishes severely. When the good citizens, residing on Julian street, in this place, on Monday last, rushed out of their houses on hearing an alarm and found two county officials, Sheriff Gray and Prothonotary Shoemaker both down, and impossible to tell which would prove victorious, they were in a quandary who to assist, and concluded to see fair play and let them fight to a finish. About this time, however, Mr. Samuel O'Hara, of Munster township, came along and explained the matter by saying that he had been giving the officials a sleigh ride, driving at a two-forty gait, and when he struck the drift the sleigh upset and the officials, strange to say, resigned their positions—in the sleigh. The old gentleman got them in again and as they were leaving, we heard one of them whisper to drive a little slower.

—About one o'clock Tuesday morning three masked men entered the hut of Henry Merrits, and old woodman in Henderson township Huntingdon county, and demanded to be shown where his supposed wealth was concealed. For several years Merrits has been engaged in the lumbering business, and had accumulated about $4,000, which was secreted in the basement of his dwelling. His assailants bound and gagged him, and, failing in their efforts to extort a confession by these means, held his bare feet to the fire, and otherwise maltreated him in a most shocking manner, until he became unconscious. His assailants then left him and searched the hut for his hidden wealth. Beneath the flooring they found over $1,500 hidden in a flour sack. But this was all they secured, as the other money belonging to him had been hidden a short distance from the house. Merritts was found still bound and gagged, and, owing to his advanced years, it is thought the maltreatment he received will result in his death.

—Illustrations printed in colors are the most unique and striking feature of the February number of *The Cosmopolitan*. This marked innovation upon the old methods of illustration, so long pursued by the old magazines, is certain to attract great attention and win universal popularity. Nowhere in the world has wood engraving reached such perfection as in the United States, but it seems to have reached its limit, it being impossible to make finer and more artistic work than is now produced. Consequently, the only forward step possible to take in the direction of better illustrations is the one now taken for the first time in this country by *The Cosmopolitan*. Color is always more pleasing to the eye than black and white. Oil paintings and water colors appeal more strongly to the artistic sense than the finest steel engravings or etchings, because they represent more nearly Nature as she is, and it is this fact that makes the colored illustrations in *The Cosmopolitan* so much more attractive than any wood engraving or pen drawing can possibly be.

—John Mullan was struck and instantly killed by an East-bound freight train on Sunday morning near Larimers, about ten miles west of Greensburg. In company with his mother-in-law he was walking along the railroad, and neither observed the approach of the train, though the lady escaped without injury. Mr. Mullan lived at Ardors, near the point of the accident, and leaves a widow and five small children.

Death of Mrs. M. H. W. Woodruff.

The following notes of the sad death of the wife of Hon. L. D. Woodruff, editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, is taken from the Johnstown *Tribune* of January 25, last Wednesday:

After a long and painful illness, the beloved wife of Hon. L. D. Woodruff expired shortly after 9 o'clock this forenoon at the family residence, No 263 Locust street.

The ancestors of Mrs. Woodruff were of Irish, Scotch, and German nationality. Her grandfather came from Ireland in very early days, and was married by a Catholic priest in New York to a Miss McVey, a Scotch lady. The father of Mrs. Woodruff, who died when she was quite young, was born in Philadelphia, and her mother, who survives, and who has long made her home with her now deceased daughter, in Lancaster county, the latter's parents being German. Mr. Lynch was distantly related to the Lynches of South Carolinia, one of whom, Thomas, was a singer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Woodruff was born in Bloomfield, Perry county. If she had lived until next August she would have been forty-one years of age. She was educated in the local schools, in the Carlisle High School, and in the Bloomfield Academy. Upon the completion of her studies she taught for a time in the Academy and in the public schools of Perry county. She and Mr. L. D. Woodruff were united in marriage at New Bloomfield by Rev. William B. Craig, pastor of the Presbyterian church, on the 26th of December, 1865, Mr. Woodruff being then a resident of Johnstown, having located here with his father, Capt. H. D. Woodruff, in 1864.

Mrs. Woodruff was the mother of five children, three of whom—Jessie O., wife of Mr. Anderson H. Walters; Harry Durant, and Lucien Dallas—survive. Two daughters died in infancy.

The death of Mrs. Woodruff will cause genuine sorrow to all who knew her. She was a lady of much refinement and intelligence. Her education embraced a very thorough knowledge of music, both vocal and instrumental, and this, as well as her many other accomplishments, entered into her daily life, and made her a most charming center of household affection and an ornament in every circle in which she moved.

Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church. Services will be conducted at the house on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Rev. D. J. Beale. The remains will be interred in Sandyvale Cemetery.

Samuel M. Lynch, of the *Democrat*; John D. Lynch, of the Cambria Works, and William P. Lynch, a lawyer of Chatauqua county, Kansas, are brothers of the deceased.

School Report.

Report of school No. 7, in Allegheny township, for the month ending January 26. Number of pupils enrolled, 31; average attendance, 26; percent of attendance, 90. pupils perfect in attendance during month: Michael Tomlinson, Peter Hamman, William Hertzog, Walter Glass, Howard Glass, John Moran, Walter Moran, Tillie Hamman, Eliza Tomlinson, May Hertzog and Ettie Hertzog.

ANNIE M. HAID,
Teacher.

Hotel Business Carried on Successfully.

When visiting Pittsburgh our readers can find an excellent example of successful hotel keeping and first-class entertainment at moderate rates by visiting the New St. Nicholas, corner Fourth avenue and Grant street. It has been greatly improved and refurnished in excellent style by the present proprietor, N. S. Snyder, and is convenient to depots and business centre. $1.50 to $2.00 per day. 1mo.

I Have Been

a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep, had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at E. James' drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1888:

James M. Hartline, Beemer, Nebraska, and Lovenia Saxe, Allegheny township.

Timothy J. Roberts and Maggie Davis, Cambria township.

James McLaughlin, Johnstown, and Margaret Murray, Millville, Pa.

Francis Thomas Burns, Gallitzin township and Anna Maud Turner, Mexico, Juniata Co., Pa.

Wendell L. Myers and Mary Gable, Croyle township.

Lorenz Hassenplaugh and Mary Alshafer, Benscreek, Cambria county.

William A. Blough, Richland township and Emma J. Myers, Upper Yoder township.

Joseph Strassler and Lizzie Shero, Carroll township.

Resolutions.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Wm. J. Cramer, adopted by St. Michael's Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society, Loretto, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of Divine Providence to remove from life our respected friend and brother, Wm. J. Cramer: And

WHEREAS, By his death our society has lost one of it's most valued members, his family a kind and affectionate son and brother, and the cause of education one of it's brightest minds: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That while we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, we would remind them of the consolation afforded by the memory of his blameless life, and edifying death.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be printed in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, and Johnstown *Tribune*, and a copy thereof presented to the family of the deceased.

WM. J. DAWSON,
JAMES SCANLAN,
L. P. McDERMIT, } Com.

Married.

ROBERTS.—DAVIS.—Married at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. B. A. Bower, in Ebensburg, on Thursday, January 26th, 1888, Mr. Timothy J. Roberts and Miss Maggie Davis, both of Cambria township.

Died.

KIRBY.—Died at her home in Johnstown, on Saturday, January 28th, 1888, Mrs. Catharine Kirby, wife of John Kirby, County Commissioner, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was born in County Mayo, Ireland, where she was married, and came to this country with her husband in 1847. Upon their arrival in this country Mr. Kirby located in Johnstown, and eas resided there ever since. Mrs. Kirby was the mother of ten children, seven sons and teree daughters. Two sons and one daughter are dead. The living, in the order of birth, are: Thomas, who was born in Ireland, now a citizen of Abilene, Kansas; Patrick, also born in Ireland, now residing at Wilmore; Bridget, who is at home; John, of Conemaugh borough; William, of Johnstown; Mary, wife of James Kelley, of Altoona, and David, of Johnstown.

HADS.—Died at the residence of her son, Mr. D. A. Hads, in Altoona, on Monday, January 30th, 1888, Mrs. Margaret Hads, aged 87 years.

The deceased was born in Chester county, Pa., and came to this county when a young girl. She was twice married, her first husband being Lawrence Murphy, to whom she bore four children, three sons Michael and Lawrence, of Cambria township, and John Murphy, deceased, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Cain, the wife of Mr. James Cain, of Munster township. To her second husband, Joseph Hads, she had four children, three of whom are living, two sons, Henry J. Hads, of Lincoln, Neb., and D. A. Hads, of Altoona, and one daughter, Rebecca, the wife of Mr. James Ross, of Blacklick township; the other daughter, Margaret, died a number of years ago. Mrs. Hads was an estimable and kind hearted woman and her death will be regretted by her large circle of friends. Her remains were brought to this place for interment on Wednesday last and consigned to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery. Peace to her ashes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES!

—OF—

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

FROM THE

3rd day of January, 1887, to the 2nd day of January, 1888.

ALEX. STACKHOUSE, TREASURER, DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, at last settlement	$ 2,167.69
To amount received from Duplicate of 1887	78,673.71
To amount received from redemption of lands	2,461.76
To amount received from seated and unseated lands	501 02
To amount received from constables for 1886 and previous	1,252 80
To amount received from borrowed money	33,000.00
To amount received from Commissioners sales of land	588 00
To amount received from miscellaneous sources	1,242 07
	$120,847 05

CR.

By amount paid—	
Auditors (County)	$ 200 00
Auditors (State)	55 50
Assessors	2,282 45
Boarding Jurors	110 50
Boarding prisoners	2,448 92
Building bridges	2,970 50
Bridge and road views	464 15
Borrowed money	33,000 00
Commissioners' sales	1,200 00
Commissioners' clerk	600 00
Commissioners' counsel	400 00
Counsels' fees	178.00
Court crier and tip staves	340 00
Constables	1,771 82
Criminal prosecutions	6,259 98
Court House	2,061 56
District Attorney	983 00
Elections	2,538 68
Fox and other scalps	577 00
Inquisitions	224 85
Interpreter	450 00
Interest on borrowed money	724 83
Interest on Court House bonds	400 00
Janitor	600 00
Jail and jailor	3,934 21
Jury Commissioners and clerk	138 57
Jurors (grand)	982 98
Jurors (traverse)	5,331 59
Jurors (bridge)	20 00
Miscellaneous	22 25
Old orders	49 17
Probates	43 20
Postage and expressage	43 73
Prothonotary	1,009 95
Printing	1,255 41
Poor Directors' salary	300 00
Poor & house of employment	15,982 59
Registry	838 08
Records	223 85
Refunding	305 78
Road damages	2,197 00
Road fund	3,252 87
Reform School	908 42
Redemption of lands	1,271 68
School fund	5,870 67
Sheriff	1,117 43
State tax	1,079 73
Soldiers' burial	450 00
Stenographer	692 05
Stationary	25 64
Treasury Institute	200 00
Western Penitentiary	1,326 75
Western Penna. Hospital	1,054 12
Remitter in constables' hands	1,245 96
Exonerations to constables	2,907 42
Exonerations on duplicate	38 73
Abatement to tax payers	3,880 67
Treasurer's com. on $77,873.39 @ 5 per cent	3,893 67
Treasurer's com. on $21,752.47 @ 2½ per cent	793 81—$121,540 39
Balance due Treasurer	$693 25

AMOUNTS DUE FROM CONSTABLES.—

1882—Henry Stemmer, Johnstown 7th w.	$	57 48
1885—E. B. McCartney, E. Conemaugh		26 95
Henry Stemmer, Johnstown 4th w.		92 94
Geo. D. Pringle, Wilmore Bor.		2 01
1884—Geo. E. Krug, Barr twp		15 80
D. H. Jones, Cambria twp		4 88
1885—John A. Troxell, Portage twp		80 92
John N. Strayer, Summerhill twp.		78 94
1886—S. B. Edmiston, Barr twp		5 85
T. J. Weakland, Carroll twp		247 66
A. H. Penrod, Croyle twp		99 80
John N. Strayer, Summerhill twp.		198 08
Wm. A. Boger, Susquehanna twp.		302 61
Hiram Kemmerer, E. Taylor		17 95
1887—T. J. Weakland, Carroll twp		142 01
Thos. Gittings, Clearfield twp		70 65
J. A. Kline, Elder twp		49 94
Thos. Hancuff, Gallitzin Bor.		53 94
A. J. Berkey, Gruntown Bor.		27 45
P. K. Miller, Johnstown 6th w.		122 99
Henry Eichenseh, Prospect Bor.		164 34
John A. Platt, Susquehanna twp.		418 57
Joseph Jenkins, W. Taylor		173 10
		$2,868 74

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY ON JUDGMENTS.

John T. Cooney	$ 275 38
Isaac Wike	41 28
Benjamin Figart	177 07
James Fleck	59 72
S. A. R. Fitch, et. al	10 08
W. W. Sherman, et. al	86 06
John E. McKinzie	273 02
Barbary Rabb	88 05
George V. Shery	97 60
Pat Connell	51 75
Pat Connell, et. al	78 79
A. Farrell	366 72
D. C. Burk	34 16
Pat Durham, et. al	79 27
M. J. Noel, et. al	172 12
A. H. Ettzinger, et. al	37 82
P. F. Flenner, et. al	86 56
Wm. H. Kelly, et. al	204 75
Silas Baldwin, et. al	259 56
Daniel Reffner, et. al	30 90
Michael Benohoe, et. al	2 186 00
Lucinda Bingel	30 60
Ed. C. Bingel	25 44
Frank McDermit, et. al	66 14
George Soeltzer	184 07
William O'Connor, et. al	27 48
Patrick Fleming	286 40
James O'Connor, et. al	282 58
Patrick Fleming	101 45
John J. Kuhn	86 11
Michael McBride	288 81
William White, et. al	123 99
	$6,349 99

RECEIVED FROM SEATED AND UNSEATED LANDS.

DISTRICT.	ROAD.	SCHOOL.
Barr township	$	$ 45
Blacklick township	1 50	9 26
Cambria township	2 50	19 00
Clearfield township	18 21	44 84
Conemaugh township	29	5 61
Croyle township	1 87	2 80
Dean township	51 54	
Elder township	12 88	9 76
Ebensburg Borough	80	2 80
Gallitzin township	14 90	14 70
Jackson township	21 10	23 75
Johnstown 7th ward		4 35
Munster township		1 77
Portage township	3 12	3 90
Reade township		25 79
Stony Creek township		7 45
Summerhill township	1 45	2 70
Washington township	13 80	17 99
White township		7 05
	$149 07	$192 07

AMOUNT DUE DISTRICTS FROM COMMISSIONERS SALES AND REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

	ROAD.	SCHOOL.
Adams township	$ 24 50	$ 41 50
Blacklick township	60	80
Cambria township	2 50	19 00
Conemaugh township		5 00
Clearfield township		1 00
Croyle township	1 48	8 56
Dean township	70 75	100 85
Gallitzin Borough	1 00	3 00
Jackson township	19 00	37 25
Munster township	1 75	2 50
Portage township	8 75	20 20
Reade township	194 00	295 50
Susquehanna township		9 00
Taylor township	1 30	10 40
Washington township	20 50	19 65
Yoder township	238 50	270 50
	2 25	32 75
	$565 48	$1,306 25

ASSETS.

Due County from judgments	$ 6,349 99
Due County from constables	2,907 74
Liabilities over assets	17,359 31
	$26,615 04

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders	$ 3,184 56
Outstanding County Bonds	10,000 00
Due districts on road and school	2,405 88
Due individuals on redemption of lands	224 18
Due Treasurer at settlement	693 25
	$26,615 04

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Ebensburg, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

JOHN KIRBY,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
J. G. ELOYD. } Commissioners.

Attest—D. A. McGOUGAN, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county, from the 4th day of January, 1887, to the 3rd day of January, 1888, and find them as stated, also the foregoing statement of Assets and Liabilities of said county.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Ebensburg, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1887.

GEO. A. KINKEAD,
JOS. W. GRIFFIN,
LOUIS ROLAND, } Auditors

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES!

---OF---

POOR and HOUSE of EMPLOYM'NT

---OF---

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

FROM THE

3D DAY OF JANUARY, 1887, TO THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1888.

ALEX. STACKHOUSE, TREASURER, DR.

To balance due at last settlement	$12,963 39
Requisition for 1887	15,000 00
To cash from G. W. Easely	145 00
To cash from I. Lilly	101 34
	$28,189 73
To balance due Poor and House of Employment	$11,107 17

CR.

By amount paid—	
Attorneys' fees	$ 60 00
Blacksmithing	58 93
Boarding and nursing c. d. p.	258 26
Clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes	843 39
Coal and wood	165 85
Coffins at House	84 00
Coffins and funeral expenses o. d. p.	497 83
Justice and constable fees, c. d. p.	346 20
Drugs and medicine	19 70
Expenses and allowance, o. d. p.	5,549 17
Farm and House servants	556 25
Flour and feed	390 96
Freight and transportation, o. d. p.	246 44
Groceries and tobacco	791 42
Hardware	80 98
Insurance	50 00
Live Stock	6 50
Livery hire, c. d. p.	55 00
Lumber and fence posts	28 69
Meat	470 58
Old orders, 1886	59 82
Physician at House	158 95
Physician, c. d. p.	868 98
Phosphate, seed and plants	97 95
Printing and postage	15 10
Repairs	59 99
Refrigerator	45 00
Salary, Steward	800 00
Salary, Matron	150 00
Sewer pipe	136 66
Warren and Dixmont Insane Asylum	3,121 83
Westmoreland and other counties boarding paupers	131 50
Balance due Poor and House of Employment	11,107 17—$28,189 73

REPORT OF I. LILLY STEWARD OF POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

STOCK ON FARM.

2 horses, 12 cows, 1 bull, 3 calves, 10 shoats to keep over, 4 shoats to butcher, 6 turkeys, 45 chickens.

FARM PRODUCTS.

47 tons hay, 372 bush oats, 118 bush buckwheat, 700 bush potatoes, 300 bush cornears, 56 bu. rye, 25 bush turnips, 75 bush sugar beets, 3 bush onions, 800 heads cabbage, and abundant crops of tomatoes, peas, beans, etc.

Butchered 7 hogs, 2500 lbs., 1 cow, and 8 calves, 1424 lbs.

MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

23 bbl. soft soap, 1100 lb. hard soap, 3 bbl. sauer kraut, 900 lb. of butter, 60 gal. apple outter, 1 bbl. cucumber pickles, 1 bbl. pickled sausage, 156 cans fruit, 52 men's shirts, 26 chemises, 24 women's dresses, 7 children's dresses, 23 aprons, 7 skirts, 24 pairs woolen socks, 11 pairs stockings, 12 pairs woolen mittens, 25 haps, 21 sheets, 30 pillow cases, 16 bed ticks, 15 pillow ticks, 13 roller towels.

Wagons, buggies and farm implements same as reported last year.

INMATES.

In House January 1st, 1887	55
Admitted during year	72
Born during year	3—130
Died during year	9
Discharged during year	56
In House January 1st, 1888	65—130
No. of meals given tramps, 622	

Of inmates remaining in house January 1st, 1888, there are 40 males, adults, 29 females, adults, 3 males and 1 female are blind, 3 males and 3 females are paralytic, 4 males and 3 females are epileptic, 11 males and 7 females are demented, 29 males and 7 females are over 60 years of age, 3 males and 6 females are over 70 years of age.

Of the inmates 37 are natives and 28 are foreigners.

DIED AT HOUSE.

Daniel Kern, Wm. Weiß, Jas. Johnston, Daniel Addison, Chas Ritter, Aug. Gerstner, Chas. Keiger, Wm. Langhorst, Sarah Daugherty.

INSURANCE ON PROPERTY.

North America Co. on House and furniture	$
North America Co. on barn and wagon shed	$800 00
North America Co. on pump house and machinery	200 00
Fire Association of Phil'a on buildings	300 00
Cambria Mutual Co., on buildings	2250 00
do do on wagons and harness	250 00
Oriental Company on barn and contents	500 00
do do on buildings	5000 00
do do pump house and machinery	500 00
Total	$19700 00

Am't of above insurance on House and contents $18250 00
Am't on barn, wagon shed and contents 2450 00
Am't on pump house and machinery 1000 00
$19700 00

AM'T DUE POOR AND HOUSE EMPLOYMENT.

From Jacob Thomas and wife	$726 04
" Jno. Baker	111 76
" Wm. Pryce	2 60
" Jno. J. Evans	28 41
" Henry Schrader on bond	10 00
" Mrs. Henry Glass	2 10
" David R. Jones	1 75
" Jacob Shaffer	8 10
	$899 10

GIVEN under our hands at Commissioners' office, at Ebensburg, Pa., this 12th day of January, A. D., 1888.

LOUIS ROLAND,
JOS. W. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. KINKEAD, } Auditors.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY for year ending December 31, 1887.

Amount insured Dec. 31, 1886	$1,710,767.82	
Amount insured during year	$16,392.00—$2,127,459.82	
Deduct am't expired during year	359,212.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled	47,693.00—	406,904.00
Amount insured Dec. 31, 1887		$1,720,555.82
Am't premium notes in force Dec. 31, '86	160,867.28	
Am't premium notes taken during year	41,282.00—	202,249.28
Deduct am't expired during year	34,342.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled	5,561.00—	39,90.300
Am't premium notes in force Dec. 31, '87		$162,346.28
No. policies issued during year		2540
No. policies in force Dec. 31, 1887		1902

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Am't on hand at last settlement	$1,661.71
Cash for new Insurance	1,573.26
Am't Assessment Not. 9	176.76—$3211.93

EXPENDITURES—LOSSES PAID.

Mrs. Mary Ivory	680.00
E. & A. W. Pringle	680.00
Sebastian Small	183.00
John J. Evans	90.00
J. H. Glasgow	25.00
David H. and Margaret J. Jones	20.25
German Loan & Building Asso.	12.40
Rev. Anthony Wirtner	10.00
Thomas J. Edwards	9.00
	$1910.65

OTHER EXPENSES.

Secretary's fees	177.00
Treasurer's salary	80.00
Rent	40.00
Agent's commission	265.50
Premiums ret'd policies canceled	113.63
Printing, postage, stat'y, ex., etc.,	102.15
Compensation Ex. Com.,	45.00
Balance on hand	758.04—$1211.93
	$3211.93

January 23, 1888, the forgoing statement was audited, found correct and approved.

JNO. LLOYD,
J. D. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS, } Ex. Committee.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 27, 1888.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the matter of the account of W. H. Sharp, assignee of John Koehm and to distribute the funds in the hands of said accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at the office of W. Horace Rose, Esq., in Johnstown, Pa., on Friday, the 10th day of February, 1888 at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper. M. D. KITTELL,
Jan. 26, 1888. Auditor.

NOTICE.—

To the heirs and legal representatives of John R. Evans, deceased:

Take notice that an inquest will be held on the premises of John E. Evans, deceased, in the township of Cambria, and Blacklick, in the County of Cambria, on Wednesday, February 29th next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according law, at which time and place

Still Hunting for Deer.

The visitor to-day of our city markets at the present season, seeing a row of deer carcassed hanging before him, would be apt to assume that it must be very easy to kill such large game. But if he should venture into the woods with a rifle, intent on shooting deer, he would find it a very difficult undertaking.

There are two ways of shooting deer, hunting with dogs and stalking. The latter is the method adopted by the hunters who supply our markets, and is the most effective way. Hunting with a pack of keen nosed dogs is find sport, for the music of the pack thrills the nerves, and as it approaches the hunter he braces himself to face the game and bring it down. But in still hunting a knowledge of woodcraft is necessary. The man who shoots deer for sport alone usually tries to kill bucks with their branching antlers, and is content with the possession of a magnificent head as a trophy of the chase. The still hunter for market venison is humbler minded but wiser in his purpose, for it is the doe or the yearling which affords the best venison, being free from the musky odor so noticeable in all bucks. A deer hanging at the door of a restaurant is one thing. Alive and on the alert in its native wilds is quite another.

The men who shoot deer for the money earned in the pursuit, being inhabitants of the neighborhood and familiar with the ground and every trick and device of the game, are the most successful hunters. They are deeply learned in woodcraft, and have a natural bent for following the track of a browsing deer until they come within range and sight.

When much hunted the ears of deer become very acute, and then he is very difficult to approach. One of the most marvelous traits of a deer is his quickness to notice a movement, no matter how slight. The hunter slowly raises his head over a ridge or a fallen log as he creeps from one tree to another, yet the deer instantly detects it unless the movement is made when the animal has its head down while feeding or walking.

Having discovered his quarry the still hunter now exercised the utmost care and calls on his stock of patience. Crouching and watchful, the hunter always waits until the deer lowers his head to feed before he endeavors to creep a foot or two nearer.

Not being yet within fair shooting distance, for the still hunter takes no rash chances, the deer is kept in sight and allowed to feed at his leisure; the distance being gradually and carefully reduced at every opportunity. A young buck is a gentleman of elegant leisure, and aristocratic in his bearing and manner. Having satisfied his appetite, and ignorant of the presence of danger, he stands for a few minutes and surveys the scene, then he may put down his head and scratch an ear with his hind foot, giving the hunter an opportunity to steal forward. Fawns will skip and play after feeding, and yearlings are apt to be frisky at this time, while even an old buck or doe will sometimes condescend to romp with the young ones.

This over, the deer takes to wandering, nibbling as he goes. At length the animal takes a stand and remains almost motionless for from five to even twenty minutes. The hunter now steals forward inch by inch until within range then up goes the trusty rifle, a careful sight is taken at the glistening coat, and the next instant the echoes ring with the report of the weapon, the peculiar dull sound of the bullet striking the deer, telling the trained ear of the hunter that his aim was a true one. Then the brush seems alive as the deer go crashing through the bushes; but the eye of the hunter is fixed upon the one he has just covered, and as he rushes forward he sees the traces of blood on the track and follows it. If the bullet has struck a vital spot he has seldom to go far before he either overtakes the dying animal or finds it stretched in the last agonies, its large eyes full of tears at the cruelty that has caused its pain.

For the Farmer.

As illustrating the difference between the time consumed in tillage where the rows are long or short, Secretary Bonham, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, gives an instance of a field of corn in which the rows were 610 rods long, the piece about one-third as wide. The cultivation, about twenty-five acres, requiring about three days for the long way, and four and a half days for the cross cultivation.

Oil, says the American Agriculturist, is fatal to every insect it touches and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard and one of sulphur, well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one dram of creosote, will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roosts will free the fowls of their tormentors.

Colonel Curtis says in the New York Tribune that a mixture of two-thirds oats and one-third corn has given him much better results, especially with breeding ewes, than corn alone. On corn alone, with their hay, they become feverish and very much disordered with respect to yield of milk and condition of udders, many lambs are lost. If hay be fed a gill of grain per day will be enough, but with straw twice as much should be given.

That mutton is far healthier than pork as food has long been conceded. Dr. Randall, the author of several valuable works on sheep husbandry, says that when the taste for mutton shall fully extend to our rural population; when our laboring farmers shall have learned, as they ought to learn and will learn, that eating fat pork the year around is not conducive to health and an enlarged general economy; when they shall have acquired the habit, as they conveniently could, of killing mutton habitually for household consumption in its fresh state—our people, now the greatest consumers of animal food among the civilized nations of the world, will become the greatest consumers of mutton in the world.

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Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.30	5.45
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.00
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15
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Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24
Noel,	7.26	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.38
Luckett,	7.36	10.30	3.45
Cresson,	7.40	10.40	4.00

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Linwood,	9.32	5.36
Amsbry,	9.43	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.59
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Candron,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.25
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.27
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.45
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50
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Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.33
Dean,	3.13	7.41
Candron,	3.20	7.48
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Sagacity of the Coyote.

It is during the weeks going just before and following immediately after the birth of the puppies that the old dog-coyotes work their hardest and most systematically. In hunting at this time, our wolf adds to his ordinary pertinacity and zeal, the sagacity and endurance necessary to turn his victims and drive them back to his home, knowing that otherwise his mate and her weaklings will be unable to partake of the feast.

A remarkable picture of this was given some years ago, by a writer in an English magazine, who, in one of the best "animal chapters" it has ever been my fortune to read, detailed such a chase as witnessed by him in the grand forests near Lake Nicaragua. "Certainly," he exclaims at the conclusion of his account, "certainly no training could have bettered the dog's run. To drive a grown buck back to his starting-place, to send on a portion of the pack to that point where he would strive to break cover, to head him again and again into the cover where his speed could not be exerted to the full, were feats which might well puzzle all the best dogs in England, and the human intelligence which directs them."

His game and its getting are not always so noble as this, however, and the coyote knows well the pinch of famine, especially in winter. "The main object of his life seems to be the satisfying of a hunger which is always craving; and to this aim all his cunning, impudence, and audacity are mainly directed." Nothing comes amiss. Though by no means the swiftest footed quadruped upon the plains, he runs down the deer, the prong-horn, and others, tiring them out by trickery and then overpowering them by force of numbers. The buffalo formerly afforded him an unfailing supply, in the shape of carrion or chance fragments left him by his Brahams—the white wolves—who steadily followed the herds, and seized upon decrepit or aged stragglers, or upon any calves they were able to surround and pull down. In such piracy the coyotes themselves often engaged, though it tried their highest powers; and success followed a system of tireless worrying. The poor bison or elk, upon which they concentrated, might trample and gore half the pack, but the rest would "stay by him," and finally nag him to death. I remember once reading an account of the strategy by which a large stag was forced to succumb to a pack that had driven it upon the ice of a frozen lake. Part of the wolves formed a circle about the pond, within which the exhausted and slipping deer was chased round and round, by patrols frequently relieved, until, fainting with fatigue and loss of blood, the noble animal fell, to be torn to pieces in an instant.

Broke the Cat's Heart.

"Stories have often been told," said Emil Paul last night, "about fidelity and intelligence of dogs, but I don't think cats have ever been given enough credit," and he stroked a big black one that lay dozing on his knees.

"I was lying sick with malaria, about two years ago," he said, becoming reminiscent, "and my little boy was dying with pneumonia at the same time. The baby lay with his mother on a bed and I was on a cot near them. I hadn't slept at night for a great many years. All the rest I had was in daytime. The doctor told me that I must sleep nights or I would not get well, and one night he gave me a lot of morphine. Before it took effect my wife had placed a lamp on a chair beside the cot and I lay reading. We had a black cat that was a great playmate for my boy. He was a fine big fellow, and while the baby was sick he sat by the bed constantly eying the boy, as if to say, 'Oh hurry up and get well; things are awfully dull without you.'

"Presently my wife and the baby fell asleep. I began to feel the drug, too, and I dropped asleep. I was awakened by the cat scratching at my neck. The bed clothes were on fire and burning fiercely, I jumped up and put the flames out. I was holding a book when I fell asleep and I suppose as my arm dropped I knocked the lamp over and the clothing caught fire. If it hadn't been for that cat I'm sure we'd have been burned to death.

"Well," continued Mr. Paul, "my boy died. It was on Tuesday and we kept the remains until Sunday. The cat took up a position under the coffin and never left it to eat or drink. An old Irish woman came in and saw him there.

"'Oh take him a way,' she said; 'shure he's bad luck,' and my wife locked him up in the closet. But he howled and scratched the door, so I told them to let him out. He ran back in his old place under the coffin. He was thin and looked half starved, just as he was. We put milk alongside him, but he would not touch it. I sent for a negro doctor, and he tried to force some medicine down the cat's throat. The mouser wouldn't swallow it. We buried the boy on Sunday. Monday morning when I went into the room I found our pet tabby stretched out where he had mourned, dead. He died of grief, I tell you, and nothing else.

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MR. SPEER:

I congratulate you on a recent unsought testimonial as to the purity of our brandy. Lady Duffus Hardy, of London, England, an old acquaintance of mine, on testing from the bottle of brandy, we brought from Passaic the other day, immediately asked me to a like one for her, which I did this morning. The English aristocrats, you know, male and female, are pretty good judges of brandy.

Wishing you every success in your really good work.

I remain yours truly,
PRENTICE MULFORD,
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"Tommy, what do you think you would like best for a birthday present?" "Well, I'll tell you, grandpa. I think I would like one of your wigs. Then it wouldn't hurt to have my hair combed."

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$50 Reward.

The school district of Allegheny township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found breaking into, injuring, or in any manner defacing any of the school property of said township.

HUGH DRISKEL,
Allegheny twp., Oct. 27, 1887. President.

A Truthful Story.

The young man who does just as little as possible for an employer sometimes wonders why he is not given a position in the business house in which he is employed when a less brilliant companion, who works for another establishment, is advanced very rapidly. The reason probably is that the less brilliant companion is more faithful, and works conscientiously, always seeking to do more than enough barely ly to secure his salary. Somebody sees and appreciates his work and when the opportunity comes a better place is given him, which he fills with equal faithfulness. An illustration of this may be found in the following true incident:

A boy about 16 years of age had been seeking employment in one of our large cities. He had looked vainly for two weeks, and was well nigh hopeless of getting work to do when one afternoon he entered a store kept by a gentleman whom we will call Mr. Stone.

The lad asked the usual question: "Can you give me anything to do?"

Mr. Stone to whom he appealed, answered:

"No; full now." Then happening to notice an expression of dispondency in the youth's face he said: "If you want to work half an hour or so, go down stairs and pile up that kindling wood. Do it well and I will give you 25 cents.

"All right, and thank you, sir," answered the young man and went below. As the store was about closing for the afternoon, he came up stairs and went to Mr. Stone.

"Ah, yes," said the gentleman somewhat hastily. "Piled the wood? Well, here's your money."

"No, sir; I'm not through, and I should like to come and finish in the morning," said the young fellow, refusing the silver piece.

"All right," said Mr. Stone, and he thought no more of the affair till the next morning, when he chanced to be in the basement, and recollecting the wood pile, glanced into the coal and wood room. The wood was arranged in orderly tiers, the room was cleanly swept, and the young man was at the moment engaged in repairing the coal bin.

"Hello!" said Mr. Stone. "I didn't engage you to do any thing but pile up that wood."

"Yes, sir, I know it," answered the lad; "but I saw this needed to be done, and I had rather work than not. I don't expect any pay but my quarter."

"Humph!" muttered Mr. Stone, and went up to his office without further comment. Half an hour later the young man presented himself, clean and well brushed, for his pay.

Mr. Stone passed him his quarter.

"Thank you," said the youth, and turned away.

"Stop a minute," said Mr. Stone.

"Have you a place in view where you can find work?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I want you to work for me. Here"—writing something on a piece of paper—take this to the gentleman standing by the counter there and he will tell you what to do. I'll give you six dollars a week to begin with. Do your work as well as you did that down stairs and—that's all," and Mr Stone turned away before the young fellow recovered from his surprise sufficiently to speak.

This happened fifteen years ago. Mr. Stone's store is more than twice as large as it was then, and its superintendent to-day is the young man who began by piling up kindling wood for twenty-five cents. Faithfulness has been his motto. By it he has advanced step by step, and has not yet reached the topmost round of success.

Grant's Sorrel Horse.

"The first time I saw Gen. Grant to know him," said Major Osman to a knot of story tellers the other day, "was in November of 1864. I was then attached to Hancock's headquarters, and was sent to cary a dispatch to Gen. Grant. It was raining for all it was worth, and the mud about those Petersburg trenches was like glue. Putting my horse to a gallop, I was getting over the ground at a good rate, and soon I met and passed by a solitary rider astride a little sorrel horse. The man's slouch hat was pulled down over his eyes, and the rain was coursing in streams down on the poncho in which he was closely wrapped. A moment later I came up with quite a group of riders, and catching sight of a lot of gold braid, jumped at the conclusion that I had struck some general's staff. I asked them if they knew where Gen. Grant was, and one of them said:

"'Why boy, you've just passed him.'

"Without a work I wheeled my horse and dashed back to the solitary figure ahead. As I came up he seemed to take in the situation, for he said sharply:

"'Who are you looking for, young man?'

"'Are you Gen. Grant?' I asked eagerly.

"'My name's Grant,' he said stiffly, balding out his hand for my dispatch. Then he said:

"'Why didn't you come to me at once?'

"'I—I—'

"'Well, what?'

"'I didn't think that you were Gen. Grant.'

"'You didn't? Why didn't you?'

"I saw his eyes twinkle above his cigar, that must have gone out three or four hours before, it looked so bad. So I ventured to tell the fact:

"'Because I didn't suppose General Grant would ride such a looking horse as that.'

"He burst out into a hearty laugh, and Gen. Badeau told me afterward that it was the first time for a week he had heard Grant laugh. The General receipted on the envelope for the dispatch and dismissed me, saying:

"'The next time you are sent to Gen. Grant perhaps you'll know him.'

"But after that I took my dispatches to the chief of staff."

"My son, did I not see you roading an account of a prize fight in the paper this morning? "Yes father, but I will never, never do it again so long as I live"—"Never mind about that, my son. I merely wanted to ask what you did with the paper."

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